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THE
ETYMOLOGIC CIPHER ALPHABET
OF

One Hundred and Twenty Letters

WITH A
New Arithmetic System

BY
JOHN M. KLUH



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
J. M. KLUH, 2842 State Street
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PREFACE.

In introducing the Etymologic Cipher Alphabet to the public, the author would briefly observe that he was, from practical linguistical knowledge led to develope this Alphabet on etymologic principles, as an attempt to supply an educational want which had too long existed in linguistical works,—that of a uniform Book Alphabet for all languages from which the natives and foreigners might learn the sounds of their vernacular language, and of the human voice as recorded by letters.

In teaching the phonetic elements of any language, the only rational and successful method of conveying a proper knowlege of it to the learner, is through the medium of the sounds of the language which he already in some measure is acquainted with; and pursuant to this principle, our consonant and vowel examples are mostly given in identical German, English and French etymologic key words. As our Alphabet embrases the most common sounds of all languages, the learner must

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of needs train his tongue and ear to utter and distinguish peculiarities of pronunciation which appear difficult at first but a little practice makes these familiar to the speaker.

As the Roman Alphabet of twenty-six letters is wanting of about one hundred sound characters to represent the sound mutation of modern languages, this deficiency necessitated the devising of new letters and the making of new types suitable to the needs of modern writing and printing. The author has aimed to keep each new character simple and distinct from each other, so that they will compare favorably with any of the old alphabets. The additional new letters enable us to form millions of one, two and three syllabic new words and meanings. It is hoped that this alphabet will receive the proper appreciation, and that with slight improvements it may be introduced in the various institutes of learning for the benefit of all the people.

THE AUTHOR.

Chicago, in January 1922.

THE ETYMOLOGIC CIPHER ALPHABET.

The Alphabet, that is, the cipher, sound or word house, forms the elements of written speech. Etymology traces out the original word, its sound mutations and letter changes. The etymologic cipher alphabet has for its aim the preservation of the root words, the preservation of their sound mutations and the preservation of letter orthography.

The letters in all languages represent either vowels, consonants or diphthongs. Vowels are such letters that can be sounded alone as syllables. Consonants are such letters which cannot be uttered without a vowel. Diphthongs are two vowels or consonants that form one syllable.

The alphabet is an inheritance from our father Noah, when the whole earth was oneness of wisdom and unity of speech. This oneness of wisdom and unity and speech still exists in the alphabet and word identity over the whole earth. The words of the diverse alphabets are still identical with each other, except some slight sound mutations. There are twenty-two letters in the ancient semitic alphabet, nearly every one of them is subject to

two or more sound mutations found in modern European and Oriental words. Moreover, the common alphabets have not nearly symbols enough for the numerous sounds of modern languages. The German and French languages distinguish only 20 simple consonants, the English 22, the Romanic nations have even less consonants in common use. It is evident that these alphabets are not sufficiently extensive to represent the sounds of the Asiatic languages, among which the Arabic distinguishes and represents 28 consonants, the Turkish 33, the Sanskrit 34, the Hindustani 35, or, including the aspirates, even 47, and the Tai or Siamese alphabet distinguishes and represents 44 consonants.

In order to learn the sounds or first elements of any language or of word and song phonetics, we must have uniform symbols to represent them. But since the orthographies of European languages written with Roman or Gothic letters vary considerable in the pronunciation of the same letter, as for example c stands for k, z, q, tz, tsh, th, gh;

j stands for y, x, zh, dsh;

g stands for g, j, dj, dsch.

sh stands for ch, sc, sch;

ch stands for j, x, kh, tch, ch. v;

b stands for b, bh, v, w, wh, p, ph, f,


etc.

These deficiencies and inconsistencies of the old alphabet must be met with by new letters and methods. Our modern numbers are slight modifications of the ancient first nine semitic letters. On this account we have adopted them to stand for their original consonant value. Each of these letters may be inverted, and thus represent a sound mutation of the same letter. This principle is continued with every succeeding consonant letter adopted for our alphabet that can be used in this twofold manner. By this method we are enabled to represent with thirty characters sixty consonant varieties in common use.

In the semitic and other ancient languages, there are five or six primary vowel symbols, nearly every one of these vowels is the ground vowel of two or more modern sound mutations. But as our alphabet distinguishes only the five or six primary vowels, we have to add new vowel characters to indicate the new sounds and sound modification. Every primary vowel sound and its mutation may be sounded short and long. The simple vowel letter represents the short or unaccented sound, the circumflex accent above a vowel letter denotes the long or accented sound of that letter. The secondary sound mutation or umlaut is indicated by inverting the vowel letter from which it is derived. In this manner, we are enabled to distinguish by

definite characters the most common primary and secondary vowel sounds and consonants found in diverse modern languages and dialects, so that the teacher and learner is enabled to study and explain by this alphabet the sounds of the human voice that should be known by all.

It will be necessary to understand the genius of etymologic sound mutations, that certain letters of the ancient japhetic and semitic alphabets have several uses and are differently pronounced, so as to give to the words formed oral distinction and meaning. Thus for instance **y** ayin is used as y in yard, as g in garden, as h in hortus, as w in war, as wh in whine, as v in van, von, as gh in ghost, as f in enough-f, as n in seven, as ng in song, as gn, kn in knosp, as r, rg in swear. In the middle of words it is also pronounced as, a, au, o, é, y, ow, æ, oe, ai, etc. It will be observed that this singular letter is indeed a sound servant letter in its ancient application as well as to its position in any root word. These and similar examples of letter and sound changes will enable the reader to understand the cause of various modes of writing, pronouncing and spelling of the same words in different modern languages and dialect.



The Consonant Sounds.

1 **ʾ** **ʾ**, h.

The cipher **ʾ** stands for the aliph-hamza, the first semitic consonant and number. It marks a slight outbreathing movement of the vocal organs before the utterance of the vowel, which the Greeks represent in writing by the spiritus lenis, the English and French by the silent h, as in the words: Latin, hora; English, hour; French, heure; Hebrew, lor; Latin, hiob; Arabic, lotel; E., hotel.

31 **ʿ** **ʿ**, v, w, hv, wh.

The cipher **ʾ** inverted **ʿ**, represents the aliph-vaw sound mutation, a soft aspirated v, w, hv, and wh, as in the words: Latin, vallus; English, wall; Heb., lith; E., with; H., led; E., wet; H., laser; Ger., waser.

16 **ħ** **ħ**, h.

The letter **ħ** stands for the ayin hamza, the spiritus asper sound of Semitic Greek words. It is a guttural aspirate formed in the lower part of the throat, commonly written with h, as in homo, heli, hyder, heute, hortus, honey, hum, harn.

46 *y* *ŷ*, *y*.

The letter *h* inverted *y*, marks the ayin yod sound mutation. It is deeper and harder sounded than *j*, as in semitic words: yarn, yawn, yelp, yellow, yearn, yester.

2 2 *ב*, *b*, *p*.

The cipher 2 stands for the soft sound of *b*, the second semitic consonant and number, as in the words: beth, booth, babel, beg, berât.

32 *ç* *ב*, *bh*, *bv*.

The cipher 2 inverted *ç*, marks the sound mutation of *b* into *bh*, *bv*, *ph*, *pf* aspirates, as in the words bond, Ger. pfand; Sansk. bhône; Gr. phone; Sansk. bhoto; Gr. photo.

17 *p* *פ*, *p*.

The lower case letter *p* slightly modified represents the hard *p* sound, the seventeenth semitic consonant and number, sounded like *p* in pepper, papa, pen.

47 *q* *ק*, *p'h*, *pf*.

The letter *p* inverted *q*, stands for the aspirated sound of *p*, *p'h*, as in loop'hole; Beng. p'heather feather; p'halai, p'halguna, E. pound; Ger. pfund; Heb. perd; Ger. pferd; E. path; Ger. pfad.

3 *z* 3, g, c.

The cipher 3 or Irish letter *z*-g, represents the third semitic consonant and number, as in the words: goal, gable, cathol, camel, gover.

33 *z* 3, g, ge, gi, dge.

The cipher *z* inverted *z*, marks the sound mutation of g into gi, ge, dge and dsh, as in geo, gem, gin, algebra.

18 *q* q, c, g, gg, k, ck.

The Armenian letter *q*, a slightly modified q, stands for the hard guttural g or q sound formed in the throat by the pressure of the root of the tongue against the throat, as in the semitic words dagger, tilge; Sansk. qater; Fr. quatre; Eng. quarter.

48 *h* q, dsh, 9sh.

The letter *q* inverted *h*, marks the sound mutation of q into tzhh, dshh, as in the Amharic word qalama; E. calm; H. qathan; Hind. qathana.

4 *d* d, dh, t, th, ds, dz, z.

The letter *d* corresponds with the fourth semitic consonant and number, as in the words deal, did, lid, yield, dress, deed.

34 *p* d, dh, th, ds, dz, d, t, z.

The letter *d* inverted *p*, marks the aspirate

sound of d, dh, as in the English words this, thine; Sansk. dhey, dhale, dheal, dhome.

19 *t* ꝛ, th.

The small letter *t* corresponds with t in the words little, tattle, letter, hat, fat, trifle.

49 *ʒ* ꝛ, th.

The letter *t* inverted *ʒ*, represents the aspirate sound of t, th, as in the words they, thine, with, things.

5 *ʃ* ꝛ, h, g, k, c, ch.

The cipher *ʃ* slightly modified, stands for the fifth semitic consonant and number, sounded as h in the words habel, have, hat, hush, hand.

35 *ʒ* ꝛ, g, h, k, ch.

The letter *ʃ* inverted *ʒ*, marks the sound mutation of h into a soft breathed g, as in the hiphel forms of the Hebrew verb in German words, thus: gekommen, gegangen, gesagt, gethan. H. hebe; G. gebe, gabe; E. give, gift.

20 *h* ꝛ, h, hh, gh, chh.

The character *h* represents the semitic guttural hh sound, much akin to h in haul, only the aspiration is stronger and formed deeper in the throat, as in the oriental words ham, helm; Ger. hehlen; Bengal. chhelen.

50 *q* *п*, gh, ch.

The letter *h* inverted *q*, indicates the sound mutation of hh into the aspirate guttural ch, gh, as in the German English words: tochter, daughter; dachte, thought; teich, dough.

6 *б* *ш*, s'h, sch, sg, sk.

The cipher 6 represents the ancient sixth semitic consonant and number. Its sound is that of s'h, sch, sg, sk, pronounced by bringing the tip of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, as in Pus'hto, sgum, schaum, skum, skull, shell.

36 *9* *ш*, gz, ks, chs, hs.

The cipher 6 inverted *9*, stands for the sound mutation of x, chs, as in six, sechs, L. rixa; Chinese hs in hsu.

21 *ſ* *ш*, s, sh.

The script letter *ſ* marks the s sound as in the words sir, sarah, season, susan, dress.

51 *ш**ſ*, sh, sch.

The letter *ſ* inverted *ſ*, indicates the sound mutation of s into sch, sh in the words shall, dash, she; Ger. scheide, schelm, schoen, schier,

27 *7*, *з*, s.

The cipher 7 represents the seventh semitic

consonant and number, sounded like the soft hissed z, s in the words zone, zeal, fizz, prosa, these, buzz.

37 *L* ʔ, zh, z, s.

The cipher 7 inverted *L*, marks the soft aspirate sound of z, s, zh, as in azure, pleasure; Pers. zhazh, zhala, zhinda, djzham.

2 *z* ʔ ʔ, dz, ds.

The letter *z* stands for the z or dz, ds sound, as in the German word züber, Syr. zaber; Bengal zaber; Ital. zona, zero, rozzo, mezzo.

52 *£* ʔ, dz'h, zh.

The letter *z* inverted *£*, represents the aspirate sound of dz'h, dzh, as in the Hindu words dz'hala, dz'hok, dz'hila=dila-tory.

8 *l* ʔ, bh.

The character *l* stands for the soft aspirated bh, v, f, as in the words live, self, selves, calf, calves, love, folk, Volk, Vater, father.

38 *p* ʔ,

The letter *l* inverted *p*, stands for the sound mutation of bh, w, wh, hv, as in white, weiss, hvitt.

23 *f* ʔ, ph, f.

The character *f* represents the sound mutation

of p into ph or f, as in the words fowl, fattach, fittig, farre, fall, forth.

53 *f* **Δ**, fh, phh.

The letter *f* inverted *f*, marks the sound mutation of the aspirated fh, as in the Gaelic words fhasan, fhill, fhuaimrag.

9 *ʃ* **Ϸ**, d, t, tt, th.

The Hindu cipher *ʃ* stands for the ninth semitic consonant and number. It is sounded by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and upward nearly to the palate or dome of the mouth, as t, d in the Bengal words, talk, tank, tipper, toll.

39 *ʃ* **Ϸ**, dh, d' th.

The letter *ʃ* inverted *ʃ*, represents the aspirate sound of *ʃ* as in the words penthouse, thick, Syr. thaler, dollar, loth; Ger. löthen.

24 *ʒ* **Ʒ**, tz, ts.

The German letter *ʒ* corresponds with the semitic ts sound, uttered by applying the tip of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, as in the German words *ʒunge*, *ʒoll*; E. switser, wits.

54 *ʒ* **Ʒ**, tz'h, ʒsh, tssh.

The letter *ʒ* inverted *ʒ*, marks the aspirate sound of ʒsh, tssh, found in many languages.

10 *j* י, j, y.

The letter *j* corresponds with the semitic aliph-jod sound mutation, as in the H. Lat. words: jom, jad, jar; Ger. Eng. year, jura, jona, jasher, yield.

40 *ℓ* ל, j, dzh, dsh.

The letter *j* inverted *ℓ*, marks the sound mutation of aliph-jod, sounded like dzh, as in the Eng. words: joke, jingle, jump, jam, junk, job.

25 *ℓ* ג, g, gh, c.

The character *ℓ* represents the ayin gh or ghain sound, a soft aspirated gh, corresponding to the English gh in loghouse, ghost, logos; Ger. garn, gestern, gelb; Lat. cum.

55 *ℓ* ו, v, w, wh, hw.

The letter *ℓ* inverted *ו*, stands for the ayin waw sound mutation, as in the words: whine, wharf, war, wehr, van, von.

11 *k* כ, k, ck.

The small script letter *k* corresponds with the k sound in keep, kid, speak, keen.

41 *γ* ח, ch, tch.

The letter *k* inverted *γ*, marks the sound mutation of k into ch, tch, as in the words chart, cherub, chew, chest, church, watch.

26 *kh* כ, *kh*. kh, ch.

The Coptic letter chei represents the hard guttural kh, ch sound, as in the Scotch-German word loch; Ger. dach, wache, sache, buch, ach.

56 *chh* ח, *chh*. chh, ch.

The letter *kh* inverted *chh*, stands for the sound mutation of kh into the aspirated ch-h sound, which may be expressed by the English chh in the word whichhorse, chheat, chhink, chhints.

12 *l* ל, l.

The script letter *l* corresponds with the l sound in bull, lilly, lally, life, long.

42 *lh* ל, *lh*, gli, ll.

The letter *l* inverted *lh*, marks the sound mutation of l into lh. In the articulation of this sound the middle of the tongue is more raised than in that of l.

27 *r* ר, r, rh.

The lower case letter *r* a slightly modified r represents the sound of r as in the words ray, ram, more, rush, rule.

57 *gr* ג, rh, gr, hr.

The letter *r* inverted *gr*, stands for the guttural sound of gr or *g* r, as in the word groom, bridegroom, L. homo; E. gum; Fr. razzia, grazzia; Ar. gazah.

13 *ŋ* *n*, m,

The character *ŋ* corresponds with the m sound in the words mamma, mien, mine, meet.

43 *μ*, mm, mb.

The letter *μ* inverted *μ*, marks the sound mutation of mm, mb, as in the H. num; E. numb; G. kamm; E. comb; G. nummer; E. number; E. lamb, G. lamm, kammer; E. chamber; G. stumm; E. dumb.

44 *ʋ* *n*, mm, mp.

The character *ʋ* represents the hard labial mm, mp sound, as in the words G. Schwamm; E. swamp; G. schlamm; E. slump; Ar. lammo; L. lumen; E. G. lamp.

58 *ʋ* *n*, mp, mpf.

The letter *ʋ* inverted *ʋ*, stands for the sound mutation of mp into mpf, as in the words E. shame; G. schimpf; E. sump; G. sumpf; E. trump; G. trumpf; E. rump; G. rumpf.

14 *η* *n*, n.

The small letter *η* slightly modified corresponds with the n as sounded in now, noon, name, then, lent, hand.

29 *ℓ* *γ*, nh, n.

The letter *η* inverted *ℓ*, represents the nasal dome sound of n, produced by pressing the tongue

against the back of the upper teeth while n is sounded as in Beng. nas; E. nose; Beng. nad; G. neid.

59 *ŋ* *ȳ*, ng.

The character *ŋ* marks the small sound of ng as in the words lingua, langue, language, song, sing, sang.

48 *ℓ*, gn, kn.

The letter *ŋ* inverted *ℓ*, represents the sound mutation of gn, kn, as in the words H. gnosb, knosp, gnudo, regner, dignus, deign.

15 *ꝥ* *𐌺*, *ß*, z, ç, ð.

The Gothic letter *ꝥ*, stands for the semitic sz sound as in Fr. cipher; Ger. ziffer, seraph, simile, case, soiled, zeit.

45 *ꝥ* *𐌺*, szh, ç, sh.

The letter *ꝥ* inverted *ꝥ*, marks the sound mutation of ç into szh, as in Sansk. Kaszha; Russ. chasha; Fr. façon; E. fashion.

30 *ſ* *𐌺* *𐌺* *𐌺*, st.

The character *ſ* represents the sound mutation of s or t into st. Thus, H. sub; Ger. stube; Ar. taude; Ger. staude; Ar. tab; E. stave; Ger. stab; Fr. fête; Ger. fest.

60 *ʃ* ת ש ם sht, shch.

The letter *ʃ* inverted *ʃ*, stands for the sound mutation of st into sht, as in the German words stube-shtube, stall-shtall, steuer-shteuer.



Semitic Word Examples.

אלפא <i>1alqā</i>	בית <i>2at 2aʔ</i>	נמל <i>zanel</i>
גדול <i>zapal ʒaʒol</i>	דרף <i>drop</i>	הוא <i>ʒaʔed</i>
ו <i>ʔa ʔaʔ</i>	זה <i>ʔe de</i>	חטא <i>ʔala ʔeat</i>
טוב <i>ʔal</i>	יונק <i>junʔ</i>	כנה <i>keʔe</i>
לבה <i>liʔe leʔe</i>	מטיר <i>ʔalēʔ</i>	נאם <i>ʔaʔe</i>
ספר <i>ʔiʔeʔ</i>	ערך <i>ʔaʔk</i>	עם <i>ʔaʔo</i>
עם <i>ʔul</i>	פסח <i>ʔeʔah</i>	קעה <i>ʔaʔe</i>
צון <i>ʔaʔ</i>	רע <i>ʔeʔe</i>	תאם <i>ʔaʔ ʔaʔ</i>

The Vowel Sounds.

The ground vowels, their derivations and diphthongs are best exemplified by the vocal syllabary of the Etymologic Alphabet. These vowels are divided into seven or rather eight orders, and combined with each other, produce sixty-four different vocal modifications to which any primary vocal sound combination or derivation of any language or dialect may be referred to for identification.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ṣa	ṣa	ḥε	ṽu	ṽω	ḥx	ʼi	γσ
ṣ	aa	aa	aε	au	aω	ax	ai	ac
ṣ	aa	aa	aε	au	aω	ax	ai	ac
ḥ	εa	εa	εε	eu	êω	εx	ei	εσ
ʼ	ua	ua	uε	uu	uω	ux	ui	uσ
ʼ	ωa	ωa	ωε	ωu	ωω	ωx	ωi	ωσ
ḥ	xa	xa	xε	xu	xω	xx	xi	xσ
ʼ	ia	ia	iε	iu	iω	ix	ii	iσ
γ	σa	σa	σε	σu	σω	σx	σi	σσ

ṣ a, â base.

a, short, as a in Ital. matto, Fr. chatte.

â, short, as a in ask, grass, gasp, staff, farther,

â, long, as a in father, arm, palm; It. mano

Change of a â into v p.

v, short, as a in plaid, bade.

p, long, as a in fate, ale, chamber, pray.

§ a, â base.

a, short, as a in Ger. Mann; Fr. matelas.

â, long, as a in Ger. mahnen. Fahne.

Change of *a â* into ä: *p p*.

p, short, as ä in Ger. Männer, Kälter. Wälder.

p, long, as ä in Ger. Väter, wählen, Fäden.

§ 1 a. â base.

a, short, as a in what, wander, want.

a, short, as a in German Jewish schavvass.

â, long, as a in all, call, tall, talk, swarm.

â, long, as a in Ger. mal, schwab (dialect).

Change of *a â* into *v v*.

v, short, oe a in Danish and Norse.

v, long, as oe in Danish, Norse; and Swed. oede.

v, long, as ea in earth, earn, learn.

π a â base.

a, short, as a in man, fat, flag, catch, marry.

a, short, as e in Ger. berg, werg, zwerg (dialect).

â, long, as a in bath, shall, have.

Change of *a â* into *v v*

v, short, as e a in men, any and many.

v, short, as è in Fr. père, mère, frère, lèche.

v, long, as a in care, fare, mare, pare.

π ε Ê, base.

ε, short, as e in get, met, fetch, pet, red, wet.

ε, short, as in Ger. elle, Kelle, Gabe, fest (hard).

ê, long, as e in they, eight, Fr. dé, été, épée.

ê, long, as e in Ger. rede, seele, Klee, see.

Change of ε ê into \mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{z} . Russ \mathfrak{z} .

\mathfrak{z} , short, as e in Russ. ethic, epos, era, epoch.

\mathfrak{z} , short, as e in ent, rent, lent, hell, well.

\mathfrak{z} , long, as e in Ger. lehre, hehr, ehre, wehr.

‡ u , \acute{u} base.

u , short, as u in pull, push, bull, put, full.

u , short, as in Ger. Mutter, Fluss, Busch, Kuss.

\acute{u} , long, as u in crude, truth, rude, rural.

\acute{u} , long, as u in Ger. gut, bluth, stuhl, schule.

Change of u \acute{u} into \ddot{u} , n η .

n , short, as \ddot{u} in Ger. Mütter, Flüsse, Büsche, Küsse

n , short, as u in Fr. but, sur.

η , long, as \ddot{u} in Ger. Güter, Blüte, Stühle, Schüler

η , long, a \hat{u} in Fr. sâr, fûmes.

‡ ω , $\acute{\omega}$ base.

ω , short, as o in roll, toll, whole, sword, none.

ω , short, as o in Ger. Gott, Volk, fromm, zoll.

$\acute{\omega}$, long, as o in note, mode, sole, more, borne.

$\acute{\omega}$, long, as o in Ger. sohn, noth, hoch, wohl.

$\acute{\omega}$, long, as \hat{o} in Fr. cône.

Change ω $\acute{\omega}$ into \ddot{o} , ϑ ϑ .

ϑ , short, as \ddot{o} in Ger. Götter, Völker, frömmen, Zölle.

ϑ , short, as \ddot{o} in Sw. öppna, öfver, öfre.

ø, long, as ö in Ger. Söhne, Nöthen, höher, wöhler.

ø, long, as eu in Fr. peu, deux, seul, feu.

ʼ é ê base.

é, short, as in Fr. mes, des, ses, ces, les.

é, short, as e in rest, best; Ger. Fest, nest.

ê, long, as ê in Fr. tête, bête, fête; Gr. kêtos.

ê, long, as ed in bear, wear, pear, tear.

Change é ê into ø ø.

ø, short, as in fern, kern, merry; Fr. me, de, le.

ø, short, as i in virgin, irksome, dirt.

ø, long, as ea in dearth,

ʼ i î base.

î, short, as i in pit, fish, bill, fin, live.

î, short, as i in Ger. bin, milch, fisch, ich.

î, long, as î in Fr. cîme, abîme, agît.

î, long, as i in machine, marine, police.

Change of i î into ʼ ʼ.

ʼ, short, as ʼ in wild, sight, kind, idea.

ʼ, long, as ʼ in mile, fine, wine, file.

ʼ, long, as ei in Ger. meile, wein, fein, feile.

ʼ a á base.

á, short, as ou in our, hour, out, bout, shout.

á, long, long, as au, ou in haus, house maus, mouse.

Change of á á into ø ø.

ø, short, as eu in Fr. heure.

ø, long, as äu in Ger. häuser, mäuse. läuse.

⌘ ı a ä base.

a, short, as oi in Ital. noi, voi; E. boister.

ä, long, as oi, oy in moist, boil, join, void, boy.

Change a ä oi oy into v y.

v, short, as y in Boh. hory.

y, long, as y in Boh. tehesky; Russ. my, ty, vy.

⌘ x ı base.

x, short, as η in Greek xto.

ı, long, as η in Greek or a in made, Isaaq.

Change of x ı into x ı,

x, short, as ie in Russ. diéti.

ı, long, as eu in feudal.

ı ı ı base.

ı, short, as i in Turk ıill; E. ill.

ı, long, as i in Turk. ilev, elev-ation.

Change of ı ı into ı ı.

ı, short, as e in Turk, ind-end. L. ægre.

ı, long, as ai in ailment, æther, ætas; Ger. eid

ı ı ı base.

ı, short, as ou in poultry, ow in fowl.

ı, long, ou, ow in howl, owl, bow.

Change ı ı ou ow into ı ı.

ı. short as.

ı. long, as eu in Ger. heulen, eule, beugen

y σ ó base.

σ, short, as o in odd, for, not, hot.

ó, long, as o in oath, form, stork.

ó, long, as o in Fr. vote, cor.

Change of σ ó into ρ ϕ.

ρ, short, as u in but, up, cunning, urge, does.

ϕ, short, as ö or oe in Danish and Norse.

ϕ, long, as eu oeu in Fr. beurre, coeur, œuf.

ϕ, long, as oe in Swedish æde.

The ancient nasalization of vowels have mostly been turned into n in modern pronunciation, but where they still exist, nasalization may be indicated by an inverted apostrophe placed after the vowel, as is the case with polish nasal vowels; thus ą ę i' u' o' y'.

A New Arithmetic System.

The letters of this Alphabet may be used for both Arithmetic and Algebra. Algebra is usually defined as generalized Arithmetic. In arithmetic every number or consonant represents a definite value. In algebra the vowels of the alphabet may be used to represent numbers. A letter can represent any number whatever, provided its value does not change during a particular range of operation.

One of the most ancient methods of computation is the sixty-unite. It is of ante-diluvian origin. We still use it in the computation of time by counting sixty seconds to one minute, and sixty minutes to one hour. The Hindu, Chinese and other ancient nations still compute time by periods of sixty days, and by cycles of sixty years.

The letters of ancient alphabets are also used for numerals. We likewise use the consonants of our alphabet as numerals in nearly the same semitic order and analogy, by counting from one to sixty, instead from one to ten. The tens, or rather the sixties are expressed by sixty times sixty —

3600. The hundredths or rather sixty times 3600 equal to 216000. The thousands or rather sixty times 216000 equal to 13960000. The consonants serve as numerals, and the vowel added to each consonant gives the name of the consonant, and the name of the number.

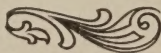
In the table given below, the first set of rows presents the numerals from one to sixty in common ciphers, the second row gives the corresponding numeral with our consonant letters, and in the third row the consonant and vowel constitute the name and number of each letter.

The second set of rows presents the corresponding numbers from 61 to 120. And the third set of rows gives the first number of the sixty sixties from one to 3600. Each number of this set consists of two syllables.

In the fourth set of rows is given the corresponding first numbers of each unite of 3600 up to 216000. Each number of this unite consists of three syllables. From 216000 on, each number is to be expressed by four syllables, in the same manner as in the preceeding numbers up to 13960000.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.		No.	
1	<i>1</i> <i>1a</i>	61	<i>21</i> <i>2i1a</i>	1	<i>1</i>	1	<i>1</i>
2	<i>2</i> <i>2i</i>	62	<i>22</i> <i>2i2i</i>	61	<i>21</i>	3601	<i>211</i>
3	<i>3</i> <i>3a</i>	63	<i>23</i> <i>2i3a</i>	121	<i>31</i>	7201	<i>311</i>
4	<i>d</i> <i>da</i>	64	<i>2d</i> <i>2ida</i>	181	<i>d1</i>	10801	<i>d11</i>
5	<i>5</i> <i>5ε</i>	65	<i>25</i> <i>2i5ε</i>	241	<i>51</i>	14401	<i>511</i>
6	<i>6</i> <i>6u</i>	66	<i>26</i> <i>2i6u</i>	301	<i>61</i>	18001	<i>611</i>
7	<i>7</i> <i>7ω</i>	67	<i>27</i> <i>2i7ω</i>	361	<i>71</i>	21601	<i>711</i>
8	<i>1</i> <i>1a</i>	68	<i>21</i> <i>2i1a</i>	421	<i>11</i>	25201	<i>111</i>
9	<i>2</i> <i>2a</i>	69	<i>22</i> <i>2i2a</i>	481	<i>21</i>	28801	<i>211</i>
10	<i>j</i> <i>ja</i>	70	<i>2j</i> <i>2ija</i>	541	<i>j1</i>	32401	<i>j11</i>
11	<i>k</i> <i>ka</i>	71	<i>2k</i> <i>2ika</i>	601	<i>k1</i>	36001	<i>k11</i>
12	<i>l</i> <i>la</i>	72	<i>2l</i> <i>2ila</i>	661	<i>l1</i>	39601	<i>l11</i>
13	<i>n</i> <i>na</i>	73	<i>2n</i> <i>2ina</i>	721	<i>n1</i>	43201	<i>n11</i>
14	<i>η</i> <i>ηi</i>	74	<i>2η</i> <i>2iηi</i>	781	<i>η1</i>	46801	<i>η11</i>
15	<i>ç</i> <i>ça</i>	75	<i>2ç</i> <i>2iça</i>	841	<i>ç1</i>	50401	<i>ç11</i>
16	<i>h</i> <i>ha</i>	76	<i>2h</i> <i>2iha</i>	901	<i>h1</i>	54001	<i>h11</i>
17	<i>p</i> <i>pε</i>	77	<i>2p</i> <i>2ipε</i>	961	<i>p1</i>	57601	<i>p11</i>
18	<i>q</i> <i>qu</i>	78	<i>2q</i> <i>2iqu</i>	1021	<i>q1</i>	61201	<i>q11</i>
19	<i>t</i> <i>ta</i>	79	<i>2t</i> <i>2ita</i>	1081	<i>t1</i>	64801	<i>t11</i>
20	<i>b</i> <i>ba</i>	80	<i>2b</i> <i>2iba</i>	1141	<i>b1</i>	68401	<i>b11</i>
21	<i>s</i> <i>sa</i>	81	<i>2s</i> <i>2isa</i>	1201	<i>s1</i>	72001	<i>s11</i>
22	<i>z</i> <i>za</i>	82	<i>2z</i> <i>2iza</i>	1261	<i>z1</i>	75601	<i>z11</i>
23	<i>f</i> <i>fa</i>	83	<i>2f</i> <i>2ifa</i>	1321	<i>f1</i>	79201	<i>f11</i>
24	<i>3</i> <i>3a</i>	84	<i>23</i> <i>2i3a</i>	1381	<i>31</i>	82801	<i>311</i>
25	<i>l</i> <i>la</i>	85	<i>2l</i> <i>2ila</i>	1441	<i>l1</i>	86401	<i>l11</i>
26	<i>h</i> <i>hi</i>	86	<i>2h</i> <i>2ihi</i>	1501	<i>h1</i>	90001	<i>h11</i>
27	<i>r</i> <i>ra</i>	87	<i>2r</i> <i>2ira</i>	1561	<i>r1</i>	93601	<i>r11</i>
28	<i>v</i> <i>va</i>	88	<i>2v</i> <i>2iva</i>	1621	<i>v1</i>	97201	<i>v11</i>
29	<i>η</i> <i>ηε</i>	89	<i>2η</i> <i>2iηε</i>	1681	<i>η1</i>	100801	<i>η11</i>
30	<i>l</i> <i>lu</i>	90	<i>2l</i> <i>2ilu</i>	1741	<i>l1</i>	104401	<i>l11</i>
31	<i>l</i> <i>lω</i>	91	<i>2l</i> <i>2ilω</i>	1801	<i>l1</i>	108001	<i>l11</i>
32	<i>ç</i> <i>ça</i>	92	<i>2ç</i> <i>2iça</i>	1861	<i>ç1</i>	112601	<i>ç11</i>

33	<i>ℓ</i>	<i>ℓa</i>	93	<i>2ℓ</i>	<i>2iℓa</i>	1921	<i>ℓ1</i>	116201	<i>ℓ11</i>
34	<i>p</i>	<i>px</i>	94	<i>2p</i>	<i>2ipx</i>	1981	<i>p1</i>	119801	<i>p11</i>
35	<i>g</i>	<i>ga</i>	95	<i>2g</i>	<i>2iga</i>	2041	<i>g1</i>	122401	<i>g11</i>
36	<i>o</i>	<i>oσ</i>	96	<i>2o</i>	<i>2igoσ</i>	2101	<i>o1</i>	126001	<i>o11</i>
37	<i>L</i>	<i>La</i>	97	<i>2L</i>	<i>2iLa</i>	2161	<i>L1</i>	129601	<i>L11</i>
38	<i>r</i>	<i>ri</i>	98	<i>2r</i>	<i>2iri</i>	2221	<i>r1</i>	133201	<i>r11</i>
39	<i>ℓ</i>	<i>ℓa</i>	99	<i>2ℓ</i>	<i>2iℓa</i>	2281	<i>ℓ1</i>	136801	<i>ℓ11</i>
40	<i>ℓ</i>	<i>ℓa</i>	100	<i>2ℓ</i>	<i>2iℓa</i>	2341	<i>ℓ1</i>	140401	<i>ℓ11</i>
41	<i>y</i>	<i>yε</i>	101	<i>2y</i>	<i>2iyε</i>	2401	<i>y1</i>	144001	<i>y11</i>
42	<i>z</i>	<i>zu</i>	102	<i>2z</i>	<i>2izu</i>	2461	<i>z1</i>	147601	<i>z11</i>
43	<i>μ</i>	<i>μω</i>	103	<i>2μ</i>	<i>2iμω</i>	2521	<i>μ1</i>	151201	<i>μ11</i>
44	<i>li</i>	<i>lia</i>	104	<i>2li</i>	<i>2ilua</i>	2581	<i>li1</i>	154801	<i>li11</i>
45	<i>z</i>	<i>za</i>	105	<i>2z</i>	<i>2iza</i>	2641	<i>z1</i>	158401	<i>z11</i>
46	<i>y</i>	<i>yx</i>	106	<i>2y</i>	<i>2iyx</i>	2701	<i>y1</i>	162001	<i>y11</i>
47	<i>q</i>	<i>qa</i>	107	<i>2q</i>	<i>2iqa</i>	2761	<i>q1</i>	165601	<i>q11</i>
48	<i>h</i>	<i>hσ</i>	108	<i>2h</i>	<i>2ihσ</i>	2821	<i>h1</i>	169201	<i>h11</i>
49	<i>z</i>	<i>za</i>	109	<i>2z</i>	<i>2iza</i>	2881	<i>z1</i>	172801	<i>z11</i>
50	<i>q</i>	<i>qi</i>	110	<i>2q</i>	<i>2iqi</i>	2941	<i>q1</i>	176401	<i>q11</i>
51	<i>f</i>	<i>fa</i>	111	<i>2f</i>	<i>2ifa</i>	3001	<i>f1</i>	180001	<i>f11</i>
52	<i>ℓ</i>	<i>ℓa</i>	112	<i>2ℓ</i>	<i>2iℓa</i>	3061	<i>ℓ1</i>	183601	<i>ℓ11</i>
53	<i>z</i>	<i>zε</i>	113	<i>2z</i>	<i>2izε</i>	3121	<i>z1</i>	187201	<i>z11</i>
54	<i>ℓ</i>	<i>ℓu</i>	114	<i>2ℓ</i>	<i>2iℓu</i>	3181	<i>ℓ1</i>	190801	<i>ℓ11</i>
55	<i>z</i>	<i>zω</i>	115	<i>2z</i>	<i>2izω</i>	3241	<i>z1</i>	194401	<i>z11</i>
56	<i>h</i>	<i>ha</i>	116	<i>2h</i>	<i>2iha</i>	3301	<i>h1</i>	198001	<i>h11</i>
57	<i>l</i>	<i>la</i>	117	<i>2l</i>	<i>2ila</i>	3361	<i>l1</i>	201601	<i>l11</i>
58	<i>q</i>	<i>qx</i>	118	<i>2q</i>	<i>2iqx</i>	3421	<i>q1</i>	205201	<i>q11</i>
59	<i>li</i>	<i>lia</i>	119	<i>2li</i>	<i>2ilua</i>	3481	<i>li1</i>	208801	<i>li11</i>
60	<i>z</i>	<i>zσ</i>	120	<i>2z</i>	<i>2izσ</i>	3541	<i>z1</i>	216000	<i>z11</i>

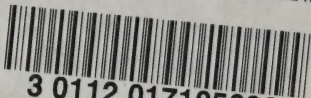


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